

More Treachery!

Another evidence of the worthlessness of the Indiana Journal's professions, is to be found in the fact that it has thrown General Taylor overboard, as a political Jonah! Our whig readers will hardly be able to believe this, after all that the Journal has said in his favor for a year past, but they will find the proof in the Journal of the 14th inst. Not only is Taylor thus summarily disposed of, but the go by is also given to Mr. CLAY, whose claims and chances for the whig nomination, are not deemed worthy of a single word! Such vacillation and weakness, as well as such treachery, as this, shows as plainly as the most open confession could do, how desperate the Journal considers the chances of whiggery at this time. The Journal now expresses itself in favor of the nomination of Judge McLean, on the ground that he is a better whig than Mr. Taylor! Who would have thought that the Journal could have been brought to confess that "a regard to Whig principles" now forbids the nomination of Taylor! How many times within a year past it has been offered at us, for saying that Taylor's politics were undefined! But a week or two ago, even, the Journal could not bear to hear the conduct or principles of its favorite questioned in any particular. It seemed to consider him immaculate and without guile. Of all others, he was the man for the whigs, not only because he was himself a whig, but, singularly enough, also because he was an honest man, and had the boldness to tell the truth about the Indiana Volunteers! But what will the General say when he hears about the sudden reversal of the Indiana Journal! Will he think the "fugitive" a knave and coward; or will he still have a little "generous confidence" in it? In our opinion, he will swear that it is a cursed Mexican guerrillero, and will immediately swallow an ounce of mustard, and burn DeForest's letter!

Dick Thompson.

The people of the 7th district must be somewhat surprised at the extraordinary versatility of talent which has been displayed by their Representative during the present session of Congress. He has been drawing his eight dollars a day and making stump speeches in Connecticut. He was conspicuous during the winter for his bitter whig speeches; his speeches in churches, at Bible societies, Tract, Missionary, and other religious societies; he was manager of a grand ball; and the last we hear of him is in the character of a committee man to solicit patronage to a "complimentary benefit" for an actress named JULIA DEAN!

As evidence of Dick's partizan efforts upon the stump, take the following from the N. Y. Tribune, of March 25th.

Connecticut! All hands!

Hon. THOMAS CORWIN of Ohio will address the Freeman of Connecticut on the political questions of the day.

At Middletown, to-day, Saturday, 25th instant.
At Meriden, Monday, 27th.
At Hartford, Tuesday, 28th.
At Norwich, Wednesday, 29th.
At Windham Co., Thursday, 30th.

Hon. R. W. THOMPSON, of Indiana, will also speak.

At Middletown, to-day, 25th instant.
At Derby, Monday, 27th.
At Hartford, Tuesday, 28th.
At Cheshire, Wednesday, 29th.
At New Milford, Thursday, 30th.
At Danbury, Friday, 31st.

He who takes a cloudy day, or even a rainy one, prevent his hearing such speakers, will regret it as long as he lives.

Dick is here placed as second only to Tom Corwin of Ohio, who is cracked up to be such a terrible great man!

But Dick is greater than Corwin as a committee-man for Miss Julia Dean the actress. Are Dick's family at Washington? We don't know.

We copy the following from the New York Dispatch, from a long account of the affair. Several whig dignitaries are alluded to, but we can't spare room for the whole account:

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Exclusively for the Dispatch.

A full and graphic account of the

JULIA DEAN BENEFIT

Adelphi Theatre,

Washington, D. C.

Together with Biographical Notices of the

COMMITTEE OF DONORS.

A description of the

SCENERY, STAGE, AND ORCHES.

The whole transmitted from Washington to this Office, over the Telegraph Line, in the short time of one hour twenty-seven minutes and sixteen seconds, and immediately put in type by our unparalleled corps of compositors.

The two days preceding the Affair.

On Tuesday morning the following card appeared in the Intelligence of this city:

Complimentary Benefit to Miss Julia Dean.

The committee appointed to tender to Miss Dean a complimentary benefit would inform the public that the evening assigned for Wednesday, the 15th instant, and the piece the HUNCHBACK, in which the character of Julia will be sustained by Miss DEAN; Ellen, Mrs. NICHOLS; and Master Walter, Mr. DEAN.

The committee have, in consequence of the limited capacity of the house, determined to be to the number of tickets, and fix the price to all parts thereof at one dollar; and they would suggest to those desiring to participate the propriety of securing seats and tickets, which can be done on application at the fancy store of Mr. Bastuselli, near the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 4th street.

[Here follows a list of names, thirty in number, of every profession extant, and of every non-profession known.]

The public were taken by storm. The community had seen the performance of Miss Dean, and were delighted; but to that delight the low-born mechanic, even the workmen from the navy yard, had participated. But here, upon this occasion, the prices were to be raised to the maximum rate, and the admission was to be excluded, and even those pests of theatres, the press free-lance, penitentiaries, were not to be admitted. That, under these circumstances, there would be a rush to secure seats, was not to be astonishing, and the upper ten—those who were accustomed to sit within the same walls with the vulgar herd, came down in scores to secure front seats upon the occasion of the first aristocratic triumph in Washington. But alas! it was short-lived. The committee were but the wiles in the net of the great Peter the Great, Peter the Exquisite, and some others of the same genus. These, through the instrumentality of chief clerks, &c., had succeeded in taking the whole theatre—Pit, Gallery, and Box, to the exclusion of all others, and all the seats had been given out that polite, refined, and particularly sweet-scented portion of the community so aptly described by our worthy fellow-townsmen, Wm. Archie, Esq., as "the Cod-Fish Aristocracy."

The correspondent of the Dispatch proceeds to give sketches of several of the committee men at the head of this "fashionable affair," but it is worth our while to copy only that relating to "our Dick," in which he is spoken of as "the Reverend gentleman of —."

A friend at Washington assures us that this sketch was intended for Dick's benefit, and we have no doubt of the fact.

The names of ten members of Congress appear, but they were only placed there to give the character, and of them I will only allude to one at present. I mean a Rev. gentleman from the Rev. Islands, the one particularly eloquent. He is always ready to speak, and upon any subject. He is a pretty fair prototype of Elder Adams. He has figured conspicuously in Congress as a denouncer of the President, of the war, and of almost every thing, except Women, Theatricals, and the Bible. He has preached in several churches here on the Sabbath, and has been received cordially into all the long-faced religious circles. His name has become associated with Sabatists, Schools, Bible Committees, the Mexican war, the conversion of the Pope, the Jews, the Hottentots, and the Pope; and last, but not least, his name now heads a committee to give a public demonstration of compliment to an Actress. The Rev. gentleman, whenever he could get off from his more spiritual duties, has been an attendance at a worshipper at the shrine of Theophrastus, and has been warmed into enthusiasm by the spirit and grace of the fair Priestess, Julia. The faithful

Indiana State Sentinel.

Published every Thursday.

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[Volume VII: Number 44.]

Whigs no Longer.

The Spirit of Republicanism is not only progressing all over Europe, it is even going ahead here! From all quarters of this State, we hear of many and strong accessions to the Democratic side from the ranks of whiggery. Honest, patriotic men, of republican feelings, can no longer tolerate or sanction the unpatriotic and anti-republican course of the whig leaders, and thus suffer themselves to be outstripped in the race of freedom by the oppressed people of France, Germany and England. Therefore do they renounce the errors of whiggery, and come over to the help of those who are rolling on the ball of Liberty, and striving for the great prize at stake, — the emancipation of all men from civil and social thralldom. Let us make room for them all, and welcome every one who confesses his faith in the great principle of man's capability for self-government and the enjoyment of freedom.

Among the latest of the permanent accessions recently made to Democracy, witness the following, which we derive from the proceedings of the Democratic Convention of Johnson county, as published in the "Franklin Examiner."

"On the opening of the convention the president announced that at the township convention on Monday preceding, an opportunity had been given to any whig who had seen the error of his ways, and had become disgusted with the conduct and policy of his party, and was desirous for the remainder of his days to sustain the party which had always sustained the country; and that one gentleman had come forward and made confession of his political offences and the sins of his party, and been taken into fellowship by the Democracy of the county. That gentleman was Gildrey Hick, Esq."

Mr. Hicks being called upon, addressed the convention, giving the reasons which had led to the change of his party connections. At the close of his remarks, he called upon Jonathan Williams, junr., to define his position. Mr. Williams rose and stated that he had always acted with the whig party; but that for some time past, he had become sick and tired of their course, and he now renounced the whig party, and was determined hereafter to act with the Democratic party."

GEN. LANE.—This officer, who by his soldierly qualities, and manly bearing, indomitable courage and energy, and gentlemanly deportment, has endeared himself to the whole army, from the highest to the lowest, has arrived at home. Although we shall be glad to take him by the hand and congratulate him on the success of his military operations which have repeatedly called forth the approbation of the Commander-in-Chief, we regret that he is called from duty to attend to his personal affairs, which have suffered greatly in his absence. His plantation in this neighborhood has suffered much from high water, and the great flood a short time ago, we learn, swept off nearly all his stock.

Before leaving the Army, Gen. Lane addressed the following to the troops who were with him on his last expedition:—*Evansville Journal*.

HEADQUARTERS 1st REGIMENT, 2nd DIVISION VOLS., CITY OF MEXICO, March 5, 1847.

OBEDES.

The general commanding this brigade, has had the good fortune to command Col. Hays' Texan Rangers, and Maj. Polk's cavalry battalion, in several expeditions, and he cannot suffer himself to be unmindful of his departure, of their eminent services under him.

So far as it may be proper for him to express, he assures them all that no troops ever behaved better in battle or upon the march, than they have behaved. He is proud to have commanded them, and to have shared their entire success and honor. For their courage, obedience and promptness, he tenders them his sincere thanks.

The general can never forget the strong personal attachment evinced towards him by the officers and men upon all occasions. He parts from them with deep regret—compelled to absent himself for a time, by the condition of his private affairs. That they may long wear their laurels, enjoy distinguished prosperity, and finally return in peace and honor to their homes, their families and friends, is his ardent and parting wish.

By order of Brig. Gen. Lane.

G. E. PUGH, Capt. 4th U. S. V., Aid-de-Camp.

LOUIS PHILIPPE'S FAMILY.—Louis Philippe, was married to the Princess Amelia, second daughter of the late King of Sicily, in 1809. By this lady, late Queen of the French, he has eight children, of whom six still survive:

1. Louis, Duke of Belgium, (wife of Leopold), born 1812.
2. Louis, Duke of Nemours, born 1814; married Victoria Augusta, of Coburg, cousin of Prince Albert.
3. Marie Clementina, born 1817—unmarried.
4. Francis, Prince de Joinville, born 1818; Admiral of the French Navy, married Francisca, a sister of the Emperor of Brazil, and of the Queen of Portugal.
5. Henry, Duke d'Aumale, born 1822; married to Caroline, cousin of the King of the Two Sicilies.
6. Anthony, Duke of Montpensier, born 1824; married to the sister of the Queen of Spain.

The oldest son of Louis Philippe was Ferdinand, Duke of Orleans, born 1810; killed by jumping from his carriage, July 1842. He married, in 1837, Helena, daughter of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin—by whom he had two children, viz: Louis Philippe, (Count of Paris), born 1838, and now ten years of age, and Robert Philippe, Duke of Chartres, born in 1840.

A letter in the New Orleans Picayune, dated Tlacoatalpan, March 3, says:

"Com. Perry has commenced to lay contributions on the town of this river, viz: On Alvarado \$200, Casamaloapan \$300, and this place \$400 per month. The steamers Spitfire and Vixen, together with the gunboat Resolute, are here at present—all well. The Vixen came up for repairs, her Kingston valve being so shattered as to admit a great deal of water, as is the case with the Spitfire. The Vixen is now repaired, and the work upon the Spitfire will commence to-morrow; so that both vessels will soon be ready for active service."

"The Pen"—The revolution in France, achieved by the men who have used the pen and argument as their weapons instead of the sword, has recalled the fine passage which BELZONI put into the mouth of RICHELIEU, the sagacious Cardinal of France:

"Beneath the rule of men Entirely great, the Pen is mightier than the sword. Behold the arch enchanter's wand! Itself nothing! But catching sorcery from the magic hand, 'Tis analyzed the Casars, and to strike The loud earth breathless! Take away the sword—States can be saved without it!"

THE DIAMOND CEMENT advertised in this day's paper is one of the most useful articles we have seen in a long time. The public should examine it. We are especially anxious that the ladies should do so, satisfied that many a dime can be saved by its use. The agent remains but a few days in town.

Do not fail to read the proceedings of the German meeting, especially the eloquent resolutions, which will be found in another column.

The literary societies of Dartmouth College, have prepared for the Hon. Lewis Cass, as a present, a splendid case.

The Boston Chronotype says that Webster is an English nobleman, born in this country, by mistake."

A VICTORY.—The democrats have just carried Harrisburg, Pa., which was whig last year.

Louis Philippe owns 10,000,000 dollars worth of property in New York—so the papers say.

German Meeting.

At a numerous meeting of the German inhabitants of Indianapolis, held at the Court House on Wednesday last the 12th inst., for the purpose of publicly expressing their sentiments in relation to the momentous events now transpiring in Europe, Mr. Batsch, was called to the chair, Messrs. Julius Nicolai and Stalling were appointed vice presidents, and Mr. Brandt secretary. The meeting being organized the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, The late arrivals from Europe have brought us the joyful news of the rising of a portion of the German people against their oppressors, and also excited in us strong hopes, that the rest of Germany will soon follow the example thus given.

WHEREAS, We believe that the German nation, when once aroused to a consciousness of their rights and liberties, of which they have been wickedly robbed by their princes, nobles and priests, are better calculated than any other people on the European continent to establish a republican government and to maintain it;—a republican government founded on the true and permanent principle of pure democracy, according to which all human beings are endowed with like and equal rights.

WHEREAS, We join with heartfelt joy in the universal sympathy expressed not only by the Germans of this country but also by our English speaking fellow citizens at the gratifying, heart-cheering intelligence received from Europe, that at the same time expect from the people of Germany, that they will not suffer themselves again to be deceived by the fair promises coming from their oppressors, but that they will firmly and steadfastly adhere to the principle of the sovereignty of the people, and will not relax until they have obtained a form of government securing to every German, 21 years of age, by means of the right of voting, his share in the exercise of the sovereign will.

AND WHEREAS, We believe it to be absolutely necessary, in order to liberate Germany and to secure to the German people a government based on republican principles, that all her kings and princes which their titles, and even be made harmless; that is, that they individually and collectively be desired to abdicate, and they, in case of refusal, be considered enemies of the people, and either be chased out of the country or placed upon the scaffold, therefore

Resolved, That from the fullness of our hearts we offer our congratulations to the people of Germany and call upon them to persevere in their efforts for the liberty and independence of their country.

Resolved, That we anxiously desire to see the institution of a civil and religious liberty established in Germany without the shedding of blood, but at the same time we cannot refrain from solemnly admonishing our German brethren to be vigilant, and not to trust to their princes, believing, as we do, that those heartless despots can never be induced voluntarily to grant such measures of reform, as are required by the spirit of the age.

Resolved, That the princes of the Germanic confederation, instead of governing the people of Germany according to law and justice, ever striving to subvert the heretic people, and thereby shut within their dominions, and to free themselves from redress of grievances, replied only with powder and lead, and that therefore they have forfeited all claims to be treated with leniency by the people, and ought to be constrained at the point of the bayonet to submit to the will of the nation.

Resolved, That as the members of the Germanic confederation have with culpable indifference and enormous cowardice witnessed the almost total annihilation of the heretic people of Poland, and thereby suffered the surest wall of protection against the inroads of the Northern Barbarians to be destroyed, we conceive the German nation bound by all that is holy and dear to them, to make every effort in their power to rebuild that wall by assisting one of the bravest people on earth to resume their station among the nations of Europe.

Resolved, That every government not founded on the will and expressed will of the people is to be considered a wrong and a violation of their sovereignty, and that the people have the right to free themselves from any such government by the force of arms.

Resolved, That we consider the liberty of the press, the freedom of opinion and of speech, and the right of the people peaceably to assemble to discuss public matters, to be indispensably requisite in establishing and maintaining a free government.

Resolved, That monarchies, aristocracies, and all privileged classes are hostile to the glory and the well-being of the people, and therefore to be abolished, and that a republican form of government alone affords to man the surest guaranty of his rights and liberties.

Resolved, That we hail with joy the extension of the revolution in Europe, and we call on the people of Germany not to relax in their struggle for liberty and equal rights, and not to give up, until they have got rid of their blood seeking tyrants, and on the ruins of despotism have erected the splendid structure of a free and legitimate government of the people.

Resolved, That we believe the form of government existing in the United States of North America, to be that form most suitable to the character of the German people, and called for by the peculiar situation of Germany, and we request the patriots of that country to keep it constantly before their eyes as their model.

Resolved, That we conceive it to be our sacred duty to promote the cause of the people of Germany; that we therefore collect money to be forwarded to the leading German patriots in order to enable them to maintain their struggle against the German kings and princes.

Resolved, That it is our desire that the moneys now collected be added to the Heinzen-fund and transmitted to Charles Heinzen, as soon as convenient.

Resolved, That we hail with joy the true friend of his country, the champion of his liberties, and the genuine, energetic republican, in whose integrity and unchangeable love of liberty we have the fullest confidence.

Resolved, That we offer our hearty congratulations and thanks to the people of Switzerland for their gallant and firm bearing in their late contests with the aristocrats and priests of their country.

The foregoing preamble and resolutions having been adopted.

On motion of Julius Nicolai, it was

Resolved, That the German inhabitants of Indianapolis form an association, to be called the Anti-Monarchical Association, one of the objects of this association to be, to collect monthly contributions of money, to serve as a permanent fund for the support of the patriots in Germany, to enable them to promote the diffusion of republican principles among the German people.

On motion of Julius Nicolai.

Resolved, That an invitation be extended to our English speaking fellow citizens to become members of this association.

On motion of Dr. Gall.

Resolved, That a committee of seven members be appointed to draft rules and regulations for the association.

This resolution being adopted, the chair appointed Messrs. Julius Nicolai, Brand, Werbe, Rommel, Charles Mayer, and Drs. Gall and Homburg to constitute that committee.

On motion of Charles Rommel.

people of a sister Republic, for firmly maintaining their freedom and independence and effectually opposing the wily machinations of the European despots and their allies, the aristocrats and Jesuits of Switzerland.

The motion being adopted, the chair appointed Dr. Gall, Mr. Werbe and Dr. Homburg to form the committee. Whereupon, it was moved and

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to Charles Heinzen as soon as practicable; and also that the proceedings be published in the German papers of Cincinnati.

On motion of Dr. Gall.

It was further resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be translated and published in the English papers of this place.

After which, on motion, the meeting adjourned to next Wednesday evening.

JOHN BUTSCH, President.
FR. STIELING, Sec'y.
JULIUS NICOLAI, Vice Pres't.
GR. BRANDT, Sec'y.
INDIANAPOLIS, April 12, 1848.

Extract of a Letter from a Volunteer Officer in Mexico.

PUEBLO, MEXICO, 30, 1848.

Now a treaty of peace is made, all we have to do is to talk of the action of our Government and that of the Mexican Congress; both will confirm it, I have no doubt, unless one thing prevents it. And you ask what is that? I answer, from the fullest and deepest sincerity of my heart, nothing but rank, wicked and downright federal whig terrorism in Congress.

The Mexicans have kept off terms of peace in hopes our whig Congress would withdraw our glorious army from this soil, and thereby disgrace us as a people and nation.

Dick Thompson and Vandye's resolutions are printed by the Mexicans, and hawked about the streets for sale by 500 huckster boys, filling the hearts and heads of the people with more and more bitter hatred for us.

Mr. Clay's resolutions and speech have been circulated in the Spanish language by the thousands and tens of thousands, from one end of this Republic to the other; and there is not a man so stupid as to think that we don't hear the cry, that the whig Congress will send us all home, that they will declare our cause unjust, and our hands stained with innocent blood. Such rank terrorism is as well known here as it is with you; they throw it before us daily. The whig Congress could not even vote their thanks to the gallant Scott, without attaching a cursed treaty clause to it, that the war was unconstitutional and unjust on our part; such infernal tricks ought to be hung as high as Haman's gallows. They can talk, and vote, and make political capital against Mr. Polk, but they can't fight. Oh, no, but they can vote thanks to the gallant Scott, saying, you fought well, you planned well, you were victorious, you are a gallant man, but you are engaged in an unrighteous cause; you are shedding innocent and unoffending blood. Is this to get us peace? Do you, or the other leaders of this gallant army, hope soon to see us, when part of the American people are fighting the battles of Mexico, and every crest and banner is waving the war! How do you all think we feel, to see our country's cause abused at home, while we fight them at every point? We meet them in the field, in deadly conflict, and as they move up to meet us, imagine them holding Mr. Clay's speech and resolutions, denouncing our cause as unjust, in their hands, pinned to their flag.

I say again, if the war is to end in a short time, the mouths of our officers must be shut up, and about one hundred of their leaders hung by their necks until they are dead, dead, dead.

It may seem strange that I turn over this sheet to commence again after closing, but I must give you one more weapon to flail the Mexican home warriors with—those "Summer soldiers and sunshine patriots" who fight for Mexico at long law.

Mexico sent her army to make war upon us before we attempted to strike a blow; Our own Congress said, (Wm. and Democrat) after Capt. Thornton's party was killed and captured by the Mexicans on the Texas side of the Rio Grande, that war existed by the act of Mexico.

Now, since they think they can make capital with the abolitionists, Tories and knaves, they say the war was unconstitutionally commenced by us. How do you suppose the whigs who are in this army, would feel to be drawn up in order of battle before the Mexican army, and see on the enemy's flag, printed in large capital, "The war you wage was unconstitutional and is unjust." Would our whig friends charge into the cannon's mouth to capture this flag to exhibit in the United States as a trophy of war? Would they feel like riddling the Standard bearer with cold lead who was so gallantly fighting them, with a motto given them by their great political idol? I am happy to know that but few can be found here who do not advocate this war as justly begun on our part, and gloriously and honorably prosecuted. If for one will not envy the laurels that this fee will either merit or wear.

Your affectionate husband.

W. A. G.

Wayne Township.

At a meeting of the Democrats of Wayne township, held at the house of Thomas Morris, Esq., on Saturday, the 8th day of April, 1848, Thomas F. Stout was called to the Chair, and Riley Hombrook appointed Secretary. After a free interchange of opinion, it was

Resolved, That L. Johnson, Wm. Johnson, D. Vanblancum, J. Vanblancum, T. Fletcher, M. Fatout, D. Landrey, N. Padgett, S. David, D. Coble, J. Todd, J. Gaines, F. Stout, G. Avery, S. Avery, Wm. Griner, C. Griner, J. Darby, A. Strong, T. Morrow, T. Stout, G. Hombrook, D. Hawthorn, J. Horridy, Wm. Swafford, E. Pew, J. Johnson, J. Swafford, J. Jackson, J. Harding, F. Morrow, J. Harding, D. Stark, Daniel J. Smith, C. Newkirk, I. Roberts, Wm. Poland, S. Huffman, C. Simmons, Mr. Schenck, Wm. Marten, J. Marten, J. T. Adams, R. G. Samuels, A. Turner, J. Penne, J. Raynes, C. Raynes, C. Ketrow, J. Cossel, Z. Tomlinson, H. Hombrook, C. Bentley, H. Worman, F. Albright, A. Leibhart, J. Lamaster, F. Carlson, Kunkel, T. Darby, S. Darby, M. Gibson, G. Roiser, R. Samuels, B. Brown, H. Fisher, J. Troff, H. Hawkins, R. Baraball, C. Robinson, J. Miller, D. Hombrook, L. Padgett, J. Padgett, J. Carson, S. Holday, S. Sudbury, be appointed delegates to attend the Democratic County Convention at Indianapolis.

Resolved, That all Democrats of Wayne township be requested to attend the county convention.

Resolved, That Wm. Stewart receive the thanks of this meeting for the able manner in which he has represented this county.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Sentinel.

T. F. STOUT, President.

P. HOMBROOK, Secretary.

Another Steamboat Disaster—Charter

Oak Destroyed by Fire—Several Lives Lost.

SAINT LOUIS, April 12, 11 M.

The Steamboat Charter Oak, from this port for New Orleans, was destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock this morning, at Bailey's Landing, one hundred miles below this port.

The fire originated in this engine room, and spread so rapidly that the passengers, of whom there were a large number on board, had to escape through the flames, and many were lost and others severely injured. The Captain and 1st Engineer were badly wounded. There was about eight hundred tons of freight on board, mostly Hemp, Hay, and Tobacco. Boat and cargo are a total loss.

Destructive Fire at Pittsburgh—\$35,000 worth of

Property Destroyed.

PITTSBURGH, April 12th.

Five destructive fires occurred last night between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock, A. M., which destroyed ten dwellings, four large smoke houses, and 600,000 lbs. Bacon. The loss is estimated at \$35,000, which is mostly covered by insurance. The fires were undoubtedly the work of incendiaries.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Seven Days Later from Europe.

The Royal Mail steamer Ibernia has arrived from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 25th ultimo. The advices are six days later than received by the Washington.

The people of Lombardy doubting the Emperor's promises, revolted, and a fight occurred at Milan between the people and military. The citizens barricaded, and after a severe struggle, the Austrian troops were entirely defeated.

A fatal tumult had occurred at Munich. The police were joined by the students and tradesmen. A Republic had been proclaimed at Cracow. Four hundred political prisoners were released, and fifteen hundred insurgents armed.

The King of Bavaria had abdicated. A monster meeting was held at Dublin, on the 20th ult., according to previous announcement. Every thing passed off quietly. An address congratulating France was unanimously adopted, a petition to the Queen praying for the Repeal of the Union, was drawn up, and unanimously signed.

On the 21st Smith O'Brien and Mitchell Meagher were arrested on a charge of sedition and put under heavy bonds. Their trial causes great excitement in Ireland and England.

The Roonen bank had suspended. Permanent guard was offered to Rothschild and refused.

The Financial measures of Garrier Pages were generally approved.

The Russian and English workmen were ordered out of France.

It is the purpose of the provisional Government in case of a rising in Poland, to interfere.

The system of discount adopted by the French Banks was operating well, and rendering great commercial assistance.

The authorities of Paris had caused a reduction in the price of bread.

The movements in Germany have relieved Europe from the apprehension of a general war, as no despot now remains powerful enough to crush France. Peace is likely to endure some years. Republican principles are steadily advancing in Germany, Holland and Denmark.

Great military preparations were making in Russia, but no outbreak was expected.

Hungary has been granted a Ministry of her own. The whole country was in a state of grateful enthusiasm. The people showed great sense and forbearance throughout.

Monetary and mercantile operations were quiet. At Berlin, (capital of Prussia,) on the 22nd, the King's concessions were received with universal enthusiasm. A general amnesty of political offences was granted. Camphausen, the celebrated Liberal deputy, was appointed one of the Ministers.

Foreign Items.

SUBLINE SENTIMENT.—In the Place du Carrousel, says the Presse, after the municipal guards had ceased firing, some of the citizens, enraged by the conflict, wished to sacrifice these unfortunate men. One of the citizens exclaimed, "They killed my brother at the Palais Royal, and I in turn must kill one